Since our arrival, we are encamped within mile or so of Washington, pleasantly located in a small wood, where our tents are erected in regular order, with streets sufficiently wide as not to be crowded. These afford ample room for Rumors of a Slave Insurrection. our population, which is one thourand strong, to promenade without inconvenience to each other, the more especially so, when none of the crinc lined angels move among us. But this, to say the truth of it, is to be regretted. Our police regulations are strict as to cleanliness, therefore no fault can be found with the street commissioner of our village, for he studies the health of the inhabitants of his canvass dwellings, and in all things administers for the public good. He would make a model mayor in New Yory city. We are surrounded on all sides with troops—
some fifteen regiments encamped in our vicinity, and in none can there be more happiness than in the camp of the 9th N. Y. Cavalry. The rations the camp of the 9th N. Y. Cavalry. The rations We are surrounded on all sides with troopsdistributed to the men are excellent: three times a week they have fresh meat, and the other days good bacon; potatoes, bread, beans, and rice, are had every day. Coffee generally at all meals, and occasionally tea; sugar and molas ses in abundance. Besides these necessaries, the boys purchase from the suder oysters, pies and fancy dainties, so that, including the latter, or even without it, they have a much better table than do many families in New York. And it is perfectly astonishing to see the plates of waste meat that have daily to be emptied from the tents. Giving you these as undeniable facts, and believing that we are no more favored than other regiments, it seems strange how the many injurious reports of neglect and discomfort, gain either credence or circulation. We have rumors of disbandment every other day, and our boys fear it very much, because, naturally enough, having come so far to battle with the enemy, they don't relish the idea of returning enemy, they don't remain the training weapons and to their homes without drawing weapons and exchanging courtesies with the rebels. More ELWOOD.

whocking Tragedy-An Exchange Broker Found Dead in his Office—His Throat Cu from Ear to Ear -Inquest by the Corone The Mystery Unsolved.

Mr. Bernari Levy, an exchange broker, doing business under the Citizen's Bank, corner of Canal st. and the Bowers, was found dead at about 91/4 o'clock on Saturday morning, with his throat cut from ear to ear. He lay upon the floor behind his own counter, weltering in blood. A jack-knife, the blade of which was bloody, was found lying upon the counter. Two bags containing gold coin, and a large bundle of bank notes lay on one of the shelves and had not been disturbed. There were no evidences of struggle having taken place, and persons who were in an adjoining apartment state that they The body was discov ered by a person who called to get some uncurrent money exchanged, and the police and coroners were premptly notified. At 3 o'clock Coroner Jackman having empanelled a jury, commenced holding an inquest upon the body, when the following testimony was adduced:

Oliver H. Mooney was the first witness sworn Oliver H. Mooney was the first witness sword, says that he was yesterday morning in the office adjoining that of the deceased; that he heard a sound of something falling, and that about twenty minutes thereafter his attention was called to the circumstance of the sound by seeing a crowd around the door; heard no other sounds, and did not see any one go in or out of these contents.

counds, and did not see any one go in or out of that office vesterday morning.

David Lavy, brother of deceased, testified that he resided at No. 77 Third street; went down with deceased to the office that morning; deceased went behind the counter to unpack the money; a neighbor, named Wagner, came in to ask about some German exchange; witness went out to get a newspaper and a cigar; on his return asked his brother for some bills to get down to the Commissary's denaturent: readown to the Commissary's denaturent: ness went out to get a newspaper and a cigar; on his return asked his brotter for some bills to go down to the Commissary's department; received the bills and went there, and from thence went to Canal street and purchased some foreign coin, and proceeded to the Quartermaster's department and transacted some business; when returning toward his office he met two men, who told him that his father's throat was cut; thought it could not be his father, as he does not come down on Saturday; on reaching the office, a policeman told him his brother was dead; never saw the koife found in the office before today; deceased's health was changeable; but he was never seriously Ill; he never threatened to commit suicide; a woman named Louica Breidsback threatened that her husbard would not care if he killed hum (deceased); she endeavored to extort twenty dolated to me deceased to get to Cincinnati with, he having placed her in a bid position with her husbard; this woman, though said to be married, witness cid not believe to be so; the threat was made two months ago, but witness to the reduced the second made no complaint to witness about her attempted extortion; she threatened him both in witness did not being the reduced him both in witness did not bear and when alone with him; witness did not beplaint to witness about her attempted extortion; she threatened him both in witness's presence and when alone with him; witness did not believe that deceased committed suicide; there is no property missing known to be in the possession of deceased; two checks are missing, but they may be found; ceceased was fond of women, but temperate in his habits; he nover drank liquor but perhaps once a week; he was of a lively disposition; this Louisa Breidsback stated that her husband did not care for his life if he could take deceased's life; she used to live stated that her husband did not care for his life if he could take deceased's life; sac used to live in Fifth street, but does not now; she once brought a man to the office to whom she pointed out deceased; she afterwards stated that deceased had seduced her.

John Daly, letter carrier, testified that he went to Levy's office this morning, about twenty minutes to ten; I had a letter for them; saw me one when I went io; knocked on the coun-

ty minutes to ten; I had a letter for them; raw no one when I went io; knocked on the counter, then turned to the door and walked out; thought it strange the place should be left alone; I waited outside, when Mr. H. Hahn came along and was going in; I told him there was no one inside; soon another man came; to him also, but he walked in and soon cume on

H. Hahn says that he went into Levy & Son's H. Hahn says that he went into Levy & Son's office, and while at the door going in, was told by a man that no one was inside; he walked in and came out sgain soon after; while standing there outside the door, he looked through the window and saw a man lying dead on the floor; the knife was shut and lying on the counter when I went in.

Officer Kaveny, of the Sixth Ward, testified that while pairolling his beat he was informed

that while patrolling his beat he was informed that a man was lying dead in an Exchange Office in Canal street; went there and found the loors closed but unlocked; found the knife closed and lying on the counter.

Dr. Beach made a post mortem examination f the body, and found that the wound had een inflicted by thrusting a knife into the right ide of the neck, and drawing it to the left, sevring the principal arteries. The case was

# THE



\$1 FOR 16 MONTHS

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o'clock, rendered a verdict of "Death from a round in the throat, but how received we are mable to determine.

The Coroner declined giving up the body to the friends of the deceased, but ordered it to be kept at the 6th Ward station house until further orders, as he is determined to continue the investigation further. The deceased was about 25 years of age, and was a member of the firm of L. B. Levy & Sons. He was unmarried, ment to troops, which usually circulate in New | and lived with his father, in Third st. He was born near Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, and had been in this country about eight years. and had been in this country about eight years.

Coroner Jackman held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Wm. Clifford, a lad 8 years of ace, who was found drowned in the dock foot of Delancey street, E. R. The body hal been in the water but a few hours. The residence of the parents of deceased was not ascertained.

Very Important from Charleston.

# Charleston City Burned Down.

INCENDIARIES AT WORK.

The Fire Seen at Sea.

NEWS BY WAY OF FORTERS MONROE.

Fortress Monroe, Dec. 13.—The Norfolk Day Book of today gives the following startling inelliget ce :
Branchville, Dec. 12.—Passengers who have

ust arrived here report a destructive fire last might at Charleston.

The telegraph wires in that city were de-

the opposite side of Hazel, to Cameron & Co.'s machine shops.

Under the impulse thus given and a stiff breeze with a small supply of water, the conflagration assumed a formidable character, nearly equaling the most extensive conflagration on the American continent.

The theatre, Floyd's coach factory, opposite the Express office, the old Executive builting, and all the houses between that point and Queen street, are burned. The whole of one side of Broad street is destroyed, from Col. Gadsien's residence to Mazyek street. A considerable portion of the city, from East Bay to King st., is destroyed. Among the prominent buildings burned are the Institute and St. Andrew's Hall, Theatre, Catholic cathedral and the Circular church.

At last accounts from Charleston, up to 5 this morning, the fire had crossed Broad and was sweeping furiously on. STILL LATER

STILL LATER

Branchvide, Dec. 12—5 P. M.—The fire is still raging. A thousand houseless persons are huddled in the streets.

The express train left Augusta this afternoon, with provisions to supply the wants of sufferers, and meu to assist in controlling the fire. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED I .. ESS.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED I LESS.

Firtress Monroe, Dec. 13, via Baltimore, Dec. 14.—An in canniary are broke out in Charleston at 9 o'clock on the evening of the 11th.

At 5 o'clock the next day it was still raging.

Nearly all that part of the city, from Bread street on the Southeast Bay on the east, and King street on the west, is said to be destroyed, including the Catholic Cathedral, the Circulalar Church, the Institute, St. Andrew's Hall, the Theatre and the Executive Rooms.

An extra train had left Augusta with supplies for the sufferers, thousands of whom roamed the streets, and assistance to fight the fire. Engines were sent from Savannah, Columbia and Augusta to subdue it, but arrived too late to stay the conflagration.

conflagration.

It is supposed to be a negro insurrection, though this view of the case is excluded from

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Baltimore, Dec. 14.—The Old Point boat brings the report of the discovery and prompt negro insurrection at Charleston.

The accounts states that the plot was disclosed

by the body servant of a military officer, who said that the negroes of the city were to be joined by large bands of negroes from the country, who were to come in armed at night. He try, who were to come in armed at night. He said that the sash factory had been fired by a f ce negro, whom he designated and who has arrested. A small quantity of arms had been found un-

der the floor of a negro cabin. They were all new and in good order. In other negro cabins knives and hatches were found secreted. The greatest consternation prevailed. Families were closing and barring their windows.

were closing and barring their windows.

The fire companies being composed of men who are engaged on military duty elsewhere, the fire engines were worked by negroes, who broke and rendered usclees the two best ones.

The offices of the Courier and Mercury are said to be destroyed.

Another account states that negro insurrections broke out in the interior of South Carolina two days before the fire, and are still raging unchecked, but this last report is not well authenticated.

Philadelphia, Dec. 14.—A special dispatch from Baltimore to the Philadelphia Inquising attributes the fire to slave insurrection, and says that one-half of Charleston is in ruins.

## The Latest by Telegraph.

Baltimore, Sunday, Dec. 15.—We learn from the Captain of the Norfolk boat, that he was informed by the Captain of the steamer Illinois, which had arrived at Old Point, from Port which had arrived at Old Point, from Port Koyal, that he passed within 6 miles of Charleston harbor at 1 o'clock on Thursday night, and that a tremendous conflagration was evidently at its height in that city. The reflection on the clouds exceeded anything he ever saw, and the whole bay, with the dark outlines of fort Sunter, was brightly illuminated. It did not appear like a reflection from smouldering ruins, but from a raging, uncontrollable, conflagration.

tion.
This is later than the Norfolk DAY BOOK's

From Washington.

Further about the Sumter.

#### THE GOVERNMENT AND THE ENGLISH QUESTION.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Letters from the South intercepted by the government, state that two agents of the rebel government, to proceed to Eagland and France, have been appointed, and are to reach their destination by way of Tampico. One was stated to be Beverly Tucker, Buchanan's defaulting Consul to Liverpool.

A member of the Court martial that tried Johnson says that it came out on the trial that there are five or six other soldiers in General Franklin's Division who enlisted for the purpose of cecertion to the rebels, and who are connected with female spies in Washington.

There are still nearly fifty soldiers in custody who have been convicted of offences, the punishment of which, by the articles of war, is death. They are mostly cases of sleeping on post. Their fate is undecided.

Col. McLeod Murphy's regiment today gave another successful exhibition of their skill in pontono bridge bailding at Alexander, just east of the navy yard. In one hour's time they constructed a bridge of 200 feet in length on the Eastern Branch. Hon. George Bancroft and Judge Roosevelt passed over on horseback, and returned. A file of soldiers were then ordered across on a double quick. A loaded four-horse was on followed, and then a large crowd of distinguished citizens.

A copy of the Norfolk Day-Book, of the 12th, was received by the Government today. It advecates the further obstruction of the water. Washington, Dec. 14 .- Letters from the South

a; prosches to that city, and enlarges upon the importance to the Yankees of its possession in a strategic point of view. It announces, without stating the authority, that fifty of the national prisoners at New Orleans had taken the oath of allegiance and had joined the rebel army.

Salt is row selling at thirty dollars a sack in Charleston.

harlestop. This afternoon Gen. Wadsworth's Brigade, and that formerly commanded by Gan. Keys, the two consisting of eight regiments of infantry and three companies of artillery, engaged in a sham battle near Manson's Hill. The engage-ment lasted two hours, and the firing was very heavy, alarming the town. The troops engaged gave evidence of great proficiency in field move-ments.

gave evidence of great proficiency in field movements.

A member of the House from Pennsylvania states that immediately after the appointment of Gen. Halleck to the Department of Missouri, Gen. Fremont wrote to him (the said member,) saying that this was the wisest and best appointment the President had made.

An order is to be issued by Gen. McClellun, permitting the mutineers of the New York 79th Regiment, who have been for several months at the Dry Tortugas, to be transferred to Port Royal to rejoin their regiment, and again bear arms. The same course will probably be pursued in reference to the mutineers of the New York Thirreenth, Mine, and the other regiments now laboring at the Tortugas.

Nething definite is agreed upon in reference to the proposed Bankrupt act. On account of the variet interests involved in the decision, the Committee propose to receive memorials

the Committee propose to receive memorials and statements representing the different inter-

ment of the Army of the Potomac, is bein quietly suppressed. Even Ment'er; of Congress find it difficult to procure a copy.

Last night an sulopsy was made of the be'ry of Wm. H. Johnson, who was shot yesterday for desertion. The surgeous accertained that the first velley proved fatal, three balls having entered his heart.

Weakington, Dec. 15.—The Navy Depart.

entered his heart.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The Navy Department has received dispatches from Capt. Palmer, commanding the Iroquois, in which he minutely relates his movements, in order to capture the pirate Samter.

The Government at Martinique, he says, refused to give the Sumter coals, but allowed her to come to St. Pigra, where are obtained and

The Government at Martinique, he says, refused to give the Sumter coals, but allowed her to come to St. Pierre, where she obtained a supply from English merchants. The Sumter had been received with caurtesy at the seat of Government, and Capt. Palmer discovered, to use his own language. "this farse of nos-recognition of the Foderal flux by France and England is played out." He had a correspondence with the Governor, the result of which was he was referred to a paragraph of Wheaton's international law, to the effect that one belligerent could not depart from port until twenty-four hours after another had left. The Sumter was at that time in port, and the Iroquois obliged to anchor one marine league term shore.

The majority of the citizens of Port Royal were in lawor of the Sumter. Being French they sympathized with Louisians, to which state they thought the Sumter belonged. Thronghout his proceedings, Capt. Palmer was apprehensive and fearful that the Sumter would escape him, and wished she were anywhere else than under French protection, as the authorities were throwing every obstacle in his way.

The Governor, however, repudiated everything unlike unfriendliness in reply to Captain Palmer's complaint. Owing to the distance from shore, which the Iroquois was obliged to occupy, and the fact that the bay is 15 miles wide, and for the reasons above stated, the Sumter succeeded in escaping. The Iroquois followed her, but found no vessel visible on the background of the sky. background of the sky.

The Europa's dispatches excite a lively dis

cussion here, but seem not to disturb the Gov-erament, which, while desiring no embarrass-ment with England, looks with composure and confidence on events as they occur.

The New York City Press.

The morning journals are principally occupied with the warlike European news brought by the late steamers, and a general surprise is expressed at the unexpected attitude of England upon the Trent affair. The Trans thinks it improbable that the difficulty will lead to war with England, and in this conviction peaks in high praise of Seward's correspondence with foreign governments, which has placed our cause upon a strong foundation of justice and right. Ita Washington correspondent sends a few further details of Secretary Chase's plan of finance :

details of Secretary Chase's plan of finance:

The plan of finance proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury is now under consideration by the Senate Committee on Finance and the House Ways and Means Committee. Greater advantages are to be offered to the banks and banking a sociations than they now possess. First, it is proposed to secure to the country a currency of universal value; and second, to obtain a large demand for Government bonds. It is proposed that a bureau of currency be established in the Treasury Department, authorized to receive from all the banks bonds of the United States on deposit as security for the payment of such bills as the Secretary shall certify are received in the Treasury. These bills to be made payable by the signature of the Cashier or President at the bank from whence they may be issued, in coin or demand notes. The benefits of this provision to be open to all associations for banking purposes now existing or hereafter to be organized. To add to the inducementa for investing in the Government bonds, it is proposed to receive and payout through the Government agencies the notes of such banks as have secured their currency by a deposit of the bonds of the United States in the Treasury; and to induce old institutions as well as new ones to invest their whole capital in these bonds, the Secretary Intends to use such banking associations as fiscal agents of the Government, with the power to collect all taxes and other dues coming to the Government, and with authority to receive and pay out all bills that are secured in the Treasury. A bill to carry out all these objects is now before the proper committees, and will probably be reported in a few days. Such a bill, it is supposed, will enable the Secretary to obtain all the money he requires for twenty year bonds.

The Tribune refrains from expressing its coinion as to the probabilities of a war with The TRIBUNE refrains from expressing its

pinion as to the probabilities of a war with England, but thinks the state of feeling in Eurepe should open the eyes of the government to the necessity of increased efforts to end the rebellion. Taking for a text the late military execution on the Potomac, it advises a little shooting among traitorous or cowardly commodores, captains, lieutenants, surgeons, &c., who are folding positions in our army and navy. dores, captains, lieutenants, surgeons, &c., who are Molding positions in our army and navy.

The World thinks the European news serious if not threatening, and that if England desires war, she can construe the Trent affair into a colorable pretext, but considers that our government is as yet uncommitted, and therefore, that there is every probability of amicable adjustment. In an article upon the famine in Ireland, it calls upon the country to prepare to contribute to the relief of her starving people.

A correspondent, formerly a resident of Charleston, describes in a communication a portion of the burnt district in that city:

Charleston, as it is remembered by recent

Charleston, describes in a communication a portion of the burnt district in that city:

Charleston, as it is remembered by recent visitors, was a picturesque of 1 city, threadbare but quaint, with a curious air of repose dwelling in its streets, even in the business quarters. There was a languid fur niente in its very atmosphere, so that even the occasional appearance of a dray along its quays seemed inspire priste, as an omnibus would upon the Via Appia. Its buildings were the brown incrustation of age, we cout at elbows somewhat, but they kept their gloomy, aristocratic state none the less, and were, in their way, impressive. Now Yorkers and Bostonians used, in the winter, to drop in upon the old town, while on their way to New Orleans or Havana. You might meet the swell of the New York Club sauntering dreamily down Meeting street, with one hand full of whishers, and the other of an umbrella, the same animal exactly, unmitigated by climatic influences, as sleepy and blaze along the worn trettoir of that ancient Carolinian thoroughfare as upon the spic and span pavements of the Fifth Avenue. I have met there, likewise, invalids, whose sallow faces I had known in these latitudes, dragging themselves teebly along the Battery, which looked seewerd, and was the suburban glory of Charleston—the apple of its geographical eye. A certain mild fraction of New York seemed to be transplanted thither when the cold wer, her came, so that the northern visitant in vinter was generally within halling distance of half a dozen friends and competitors.

Fringing the park are the residences of the great and the epulent of Charl sten. I tramural, embowered, portals flanked by pillars, surmounted by urra, within winding walks of shell, traversing garden plats, spaces of sward, and intersecting porches paved with colored marbles. Fountains likewise surrounded with shells, and shrined a nid the darker foliage dryads and nymphs, stained somewhat by time and weather, like the town itself, but picturand weather, like the town itself, but pictur-eque withal and giving token of retinement and cultivation. Fire and there an oricl wig-dow, thrown out from the wall, overlooks the dow, throw out from the wall, overlooks the sea, and there are balconics with slonder white pillars trailed round with vines of evergreens. If you walked along Meeting street with a resident, he would be sure to point out the fine old church designed by Sir Christopher Wren. It was a fine structure, wearing its century of years jauntily, and good, apparently, for a pro-tracted tussle with time, the destroyer. The bases of its rulears were ear a way symposium. tracted tussic with time, the destroyer. The bases of its piliars were earen away somewhat, and dry rot bad begun to gnaw at its foundations; but it had a brave venerable port, the old church, wherein generations of nullifiers had worshipped God after their fashion, and I am sor y the fire did not spare it. There is not in my knowledge another church on the continuation the designing of which Ser Coris

worshipped God after their tashion, and I am sor y the fire did not spare it. There is not in my knowledge another church on the continuat in the designing of which Sr Christopher had a hand; other churchs along the same theroughtare have gone down—some ancient and vernable, some modern frequency of their while spires against the sky, but only a very commondace lamentation will be proup to them. Only for that which the great architect of Sr. Paul's designed—for that, forgetting the crimes of the doomed city, lot all lament as for a historic monument gene.!

Broad street, at the eastern end of which the postofice stood, was the main busicess through faire, the banks were here, the brokers; the insurance and newspaper offices; and here pecunious Charleston assembled in the afternoon and talked about cash. It was an exchange and a promenate. Westward a dozen blocks from the postofice it was intersected by King street—the Broadway of Charleston—the street of shops of gimerackery, where dry goods and articles of "bigotry and virtue" were sold; a narrow, crooked street, bedly paved, few fine buildings, and many that were decaying and squalid. Here on a bright afternoon you might meet all Charleston that had any money in its pockets; the sad eyed beauty and the ponderous swell, schoolgirl, unaiden, matron—all at ired in the loud, aggressive manner peculiar to the south; planters, with broad-brimmed hate and sallow faces; wenches, with bright handkerchiefs woven about their heads like turbans; huge, deferential Ethiopians, of the other gender, surmounted by tiles of crushed and humilia'ed presence, which they were perpetually doting; swarms of picanimies, of every possible size and color, hudding about the sidewalks, lying in little heaps wherever that process was eligible, and staring with black, bead like eyes, at the passers by; curious little round heads, like balls of wood, and lege and arms like Bologna sausages in mourning.

Meeting street, the next parallel with King, was attest of betale halls and deliverhed.

wood, and legs and arms like Bologna sausages in mourning.

Meeting street, the next parallel with King, was a street of hotels, halls and churches. Here stood Institute Hall, a fine modern structure, wherein the great treason was initiated by the nomination of Breckinridge. Nearly opposite stood the Mills House and Hibernian Hall. Further down, the Charleston Hotel, a very large structure of gray stone, with a pillared portico of an overwhelming character. They e all gone, together with their surroundings of dwelling, warehouse, shop and factory. So that, according to the report, the great fice has consumed the very vitals of the city—destroyed it as Tites destroyed Jerusalem. It will never be rebuilt. of Charleston it may be said that it has been

Of Charleston it may be said that it has been or g since prosperity has been known in its market place—it has been silently rotting from the earth for a generation. It had set up here and the relying images of prosperity, but they were indeed only the gilded indices of far-reaching ruin; structures reared on reluctant and surrequited toil; and of the tollers, the ruling race slent and ate their meal in fear. It has deserved the fate of Carthage, and though the humane will lament the sufferings of the innocent who have been turned houseless upon the desert where the rebellious city stood, there are few who will regret that the vengeance which she has invoked has fallen upon her and left her site a waste.

The JOURNAL OF COMMERCE makes no comments on the English news. As to home matters, it avers that a deliberate and violent effor, is being made by the abolitionists to drive Mc-Clellan from the army, and put Fremont, or some other General of the same stamp, in his place, and calls for a Union meeting in this overthrow the radicals. In its columns we find the following letter in reference to Gen. Scott, dated Havre, Nov. 26th, which will b read with interest :

"I received your telegraphic dispatch, and al "I received your telegraphic dispatch, and although not as familiar as I would wish to be with the English language, I did my best to carry out your instructions relative to Lieut. Gen. Scott. His arrival in the Arago, preceded as it was by that of the Bernuda, which entered our harbor at the same time, produced a considerable sensation. The General bore the fatigue of the voyage remarkably well. When he left the steamer, preceded by his daughter, and leaning on his cane, every head was uncovered and he was universally greeted by one of those marked and whole-souled cheers such as Americans alone know how to indulge is.—There was something truly grand and noble in the scone, the hero of which shone conspicaous by the dignity and unaffected simplicity of his deportment.

by the dignity and unaffected simplicity of his deportment.

"Had you been here, you would, I doubt not, have experienced real dolight at his reception. Not only was his baggage passed at once by the Custom House without examination, but the French people in general testified their respect for the old hero in a manner which was not to be mistaken. General Scott's countenance alone would command success all over Europe, and while a young General would have passed unnoticed, he will carry along with him, wherever he goes, a degree of authority and a prestige which will induce our people to look up to him as the only reliable authority touching be future of his native country. After having passed a night in our city, he left this morning for Paris."

The Herrald, in the Trent affair, means to

THE HERALD, in the Trent affair, means to our on the two nations to a conflict, if any aring can ever be found in the long and anting tirades which extends from column to alumn of its editorial page, presenting each tay a mournful monotony of bluster, unrelieved a colitary calm or sensible remark. And so talks trouble, rehearses the stale argument that England is at the bottom of the rebellion, appeals to the prejudices of our people, advocates immediate and extended preparations for war, and concludes with the assertion that, of course, Slidell and Mason will not be given up, and that upon England will fall the responsibility of commencing the conflict.

## War Intelligence.

MINGLING OF REBELS AND PEDERALS. A correspondent of the Missouri REPUBLICAN gives the following description of an interview between the officers of the Union and Secession armies near Columbus, with reference to an exchange of prisoners :

The steamer Aleck Scott, Captain Robert Ri-The steamer Aleck Scott, Captain Robert Kiley, having on board General Grant and his aids; also Colonels Wallace, Marsh and Dickey, with two or three correspondents, reached Lucas Bend, above Columbus, and where the Confederate steamer Prince lay waiting to receive us, at one o'clock in the afternoon. On board their vessel were Generals Cheatham, McCown, Trudeau, and a crowd of Colonels, Majors and Captains. As the two boats neared each other old friends on the different sides showed recognition by waying salutes, and a crowd of old friends on the different sides showed recognition by waving salutes, and a crowd of negro deck hands, gathered on the bow of the Prince, broke into a wild plantation song, containing an overburdening allusion to "dark, dark plumes," and "massa's sword," keeping accompaniment by numberless centortions that would have dislocated any joints but those of r, negro. The scene, as the now smiling, good natured enemies met, and the slaves danced, below, was rare indeed, and one not seen often during the gloomy period of 1861. When the boats were lashed tegsther, a few ainstes saw the occupants mingling, anxious to see as much as possible in a sport time. Good patured laughs

could be occasionally heart, as old friends met and roted changes that had t. ken place in per-sonal appearance, as well as a continent. Gen. Cheatham eume on board the Scott, also Gen. McCown, and both were soon enga yed with Geng Grant, in conversation on the matter at issue. General Grant and the robel Gat with Me-

Cown were classmates together as W, et Point, and are now each bringing the science. Wey acquired there, to bear against the other. A description of the two secession leaders that Muet us was given to the readers of the Referent May when the first dag of truce went down a 1 Nw weeks ago. The only change is in General Chostham's appearance, whose face was then smooth, but is now adorned with a formid ble braid. He is no going to shave until gaining a victory over the Union troops, and will probably have no occasion for a razor again Curing the war. General Pelk did not come up, but remanded at Columbus. Commodors Hollins, who was present, and who is notable as the man who sunk, through a newsomper balletin, a whole Federal fleet at New-Orleans, is about five feet six in beight, with a face bearing the stamp of determination and dwing. The grey, wirey beard standing out streight and in busby thickness, gives the counterance a sunkon expression it would not otherwise have. The mouth would strike a stranger as bring sligarly cold or crack in expression, and with a dry, sailor-like humor affing very improbable stories with a very straight face. His countenance is one of that non-setrayal kind that a life-time acquain ancowenth never yield the key to. In reply to some questions asked ne gave such answers that I was saved the trouble of attempting to believe them. He wished to be remembered to Commodore Foote; and made the original remark that in him we had "got the right man in the right place," said his battering ram was at Columbus, which I knew not to be so, and disappeared in the crowd, leaving the impression that the famous Matassas and is master are capable of a good deal of mischief, whether they ever do it or not. The other secession officers were much finer dressed and fresher looking than those that had at peared on previous occasions. They were mostly from Louisina and had just arrived at Columbus under the late call for reinforcements. Their clothing was of all cuts and designs, generally gaily trimmed an

pressed an anxious wish to visit of the confinement the outside world, being tired of confinement within Confederacy limits.

While conversing with Gen. Cheatham, he made the following remarks, which will serve to show the stories they tell of Yankees down south. Perhaps they will yet think a different coinage more just. "Tread on a Yankee's toes," said the speaker, "and he will buy a box of locking and compel you to pay for it. Tell him he is a har, and he will pull out his pocket-book and bet you two dollars and a half you can't prove it. But just put your hand in his pocket and pull out half a dollar, when he will pitch in and ten to one lick you." One great source of anxiety was to know the intentions of Government in regard to Columbus. All the available troops in the South not absolutely needed for coast defence are being sent thus, and Manassas is probably now the only point that rivals it in defences.

The Irish Famine

The Irish papers come to us filled with accounts of wretchedness and starvation, from a lack of sufficient food and fuel. Meetings are being held in the principal cities and towns for the purpose of inaugurating measures of relief. On the 25th ult., at a meeting held at Galway, subscriptions were made to a considerable amount. Mr. MARTYN, the Chairman, detailed a case of distress which he witnessed in the town on Saturday. It was that of a man who earned his livelihood in Galway, as a laborer, for the last twenty years, but had been incapacitated from doing anything by sickness. Mr. MARwhere he found t his wife and three or four children, sitting in the middle of the room. In the corner was a heap of straw, and the half of a farthing candle stuck against the wall, and not a morsel of fire in the grate. The man stated that he had a boiled turnip for his breakfast that morning, and that for forty-eight hours previously, he and his family had been without food or firing. Mr. MARTYN said he could cite many such cases. At another meeting, held in Tuam,

Archbishop McHALE said :-Some parties have underrated the miseries of the poor, and some have gone so far as to say there was no destitution, nor was there any to be apprehended; but this meeting has given to such statements the most complete and conclusive contradiction; for assuredly it was by no counterfoil destitution—(hear, hear)—but by its stern reality, that the inhabitants of Tuam were impelled to those acts of generosity which he had the melancholy pleasure of witnessing there that day. (Hear, hear). Last year he (the Archbishop) had many very preasing demands and applications from different purishes in the diocese, but he deferred giving his sanction to any funds being collected or meetings held until he was assured that the necessity for them existed. (Hear, hear). Now, it was proved by this meeting here today, that a wide spread destitution prevailed throughout the country, notwithstanding the declarations of certain official personages, who, after a superficial survey of the country, proclaimed with such a self-satisfied air that the poverty of the people was not so great nor so extensive as had his before these received. (Hear, hear) Some parties have underrated the miseries of people was not so great nor so extensive as had hitherto been reported. (Hear, hear). The Dublin correspondent of the London

Active exertions are being made to avert the Active exertions are being made to avert the disastrous consequences which might ensue from the scarcity of fuel in the West. The Marquis of Sligo has set an example of munificence, which has been worthily imitated by Lord Clanmorris, Sir Robert Lynch Blosse, Col. Knox. Mr. Valentine O'Connor Blake, Major C. Lynch at dothers, who have allowed their plantations to be thinned for the purpose of supplying the wants of their tenantry. All parties, without religious or political distinction, appear ready to co-operate in this charitable work.

Save the Dublin Eventus Port of Nov. Says the Dublin Evening Post, of Nov.

The evil to be provided against is not only distrees from insufficiency of food, in different districts, but also from the want of fael. Darring the last half century, there was but one fuel famine in Ireland; and that calamity occurred in 1817, sfoor a very wet summer, along with a great dearth of food. The country had been afflicted with famine, from scarcity and dearness of provisions in 1817, 1822, 1827 and 1839; the protracted and desolating famine resulting from the potato blight commenced in 1846. But the unfortunate peculiarity of the present season is the almost entire loss of the usual supply of turf from the wetness of the summer and the autumn. It will be a week requiring no small amount of exertion, independently of the money cost, to compensate that loss, on account of the distance of the habitations of the poor people from ports where coals can be imported, and often from the difficult character of country in districts requiring relief.

A Dublin currespondent of the London Times,

A Dublin correspondent of the London Times, under date of Nov. 23d, makes the following statemen's:

statemen',:

Mr. W. F. Vessey Fitzgerald, an extensive land, wher in the counties of Kerry and Clare, wl.o.has a stake in the destitute districts of Connaught, has addressed a latter to the Chief Connaught, has addressed a latter to the Chief connaught, has addressed a latter to the Chief least mode of relieving it. The destruction of the potato crop, he thinks, is not more than one-half. But he says that, in extending relief, the greatest care must be taken not to demoralize the people by public works, or crush the springs of industry by excessive taxation. With regard to fuel, the people have no grades, and therefore their fireplaces are not at all

a lapted for coals, he suggests that charcoal bur-ners, like those used in France, might be sup-plied to them with great advantage.

The Dublin FREEMAN, of November 26th, thus calls upon the government to save the

people from death:

'The Corporation meets today, to take effective measures to call the attention of the government to the lamentable condition of the country at the present crisis. It is the privilege as well as the duty of a public body like lege as well as the duty of a public body like the Corporation of Dublin to interpose between the government and the people when they find that the errors of the one are like to bring death to the other. The municipality of Dublin can speak with authority as well as with a partiality on this subject, and we have no do not but that the government will listen to any pendent suggestions that may be made by the food Mayor and chire so of Dublin, either as to the food in the pendent suggestions that may be made by

#### Insanity of Gen. Sherman

The Wankfort, Ky., correspondent of the incinnati Gazerre gives the following further parties dars in reference to the insanity of Gen Shermath. The St. Louis correspondent of he Chicag. Thenung pronounces the whole story untrue, but it seems to be corroborated from a number of sources:

story untrue, but it seems to be corroborated from a number of sources:

The insunity of Brig. Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, lately commanding in Kentzeky, has been a matter of quasi acret gossip for some time, but it was the desire to keep it out of the papers. As this desire had failed to be realized. I deemed it proper to telegraph, last night, that the stories of his having been "stark mad at times, while commanding in Kentucky," were exaggerations. His insanity was not cleasly developed until his arrival at Setsia, but he was all the time despondent while in Kentucky, was the victim of halluchations, and appears clearly to have been gradually sinking into his present mouraful condition.

It is curious, now, to look back upon first impressions of the man. Though fun liar with his history, I had never met General Sherman till, some three weeks or a meath ago, I saw him at Camp Nevin. I was peculiarly struck by his dreamy, abstracted look, and remarked to a friend that his face and expression might indicate either a self absorbed military enthusiast or a monomaniae. Similar remarks were made by others, and, while scarcely any one dreamed of insanity, many declared that "there was something very strange about him, and that his eye had certainly a remarkable expression." One gentleman, however, well acquainted with the movements in Kentucky, declared outright: "The man's crazy; he ought to be removed at once; he has ne more conception of the situation in Kentucky, then he has of Chaldee dialects. He's crazy, sir!"

A single example of the cases that were constantly occurring during the latter part of his administration, illustrates the frame of mind he was in. Extraordinary stories were being told of Johnson's making a sudden rush on Danville, and Gen. Sherman, giving bem implicit credit, was about to recall the Cumberland Gap expedition to repel Johnson. A well known and reliable Union man of Louisville, who had just passed through the country where Johnson was said to be advancing, and who knew the stories to be false 

The Burnt District of Charleston The Burnt District et Charlesten.

That part of the city which is already known to be consumed contained far more of value than all that remained. The most fashionable part, where the richest planters and merchants had their city residences, along the lower extremity, down to Ashley river, the public buildings, including the custom house, court house, and all the municipal offices, as well as the theatre, the market and the best hotels, the cannon foundry, and hundreds of large mercantile establishments, all are smouldering in a red heap of coals and ashes. The most extensive boundaries given to the conflagration probably fall short of the real facts. Without doubt the whole lower part of the city must be consumed, as Broad street furnished the only impediment of consequence, and such was the

doubt the whole lower part of the city must be consumed, as Broad street furnished the only impediment of consequence, and such was the magnitude of the conflagration even in its comparatively incipient stages, that the fire had crossed it and was rapidly proceeding toward both the Ashley and Cooper rivers. So large a fire necessarily creates a high wind in its immediate vicinity, and thus fans itself into greater magnitude. Much of the city is built of wood. King street was the principal avenue of fashion and resort, as well as of retail trade, although its buildings were not of much pretension, and would compare better with our Bowery than Broadway. Broad street was the Park row of Charleston, on which were situated the offices of the Charleston Merkoura and Courier the Southern Christian Advocant, and Book Depository, insurance offices, and a number of banks, beside a great mary large wholesale dry goods and other mercantile houses. East Bay street was the resort of cotton factors and the principal commission and transportation merchants of the city. Meeting st. was next to King, and perhaps next to it in Importance. Many large public institutions were situated upon it, and it was a famed place of general resort. The Mills House, Charleston Hotel, Institute Hall, the theatre, and market were not far apart in this street, and of course shared the general fate. The large wharfs, some thirty of which projected into the Cooper river, were also destroyed, with the buildings and stores upon them. Of provisions we have the best authority for concluding that at least two-thirds of all in the city were stored upon the desolated region. Many of the short streets, such as Atlantic, Cumberland, Stoll's alley, and o hers crossing the principal marts, were built high on each side with houses of merchandise and storage. It is perfectly impossible to give anything like a correct list of the mercantle firms burnt out, for the reason that there is not in the city a directory of Charleston later than 1859, and since that time,

aptain Palmer's Statements about the Re-cape of the Sumter.

As previously published, Capt. Palmer, of

the Iroquois, has made some explanations to the State Department, about the escape of the Sumter, which do not agree with the report nade by Capt. Park, on his recent arrival here. The following are copies of Capt. Palmer's let-

St. Pierrs, Martinique, Nov. 18.—I am almost worn out with heat and watching. I have at last got hold of the Sunter, or rather I am now blockading her off this port.

We came upon her suddenly whilst coaling in this harbor. You may imagine the excitement produced amongst the French Creeles.

For two days and nights I kept cruising around her, within musket shot, when the Governor requested me no longer to compromise the neutrality of the French waters, but to take my position outside their jurisdiction, (the marine league assured by law) or otherwise to anchor. As this required one of the belligerent parties to wait until twenty four hours after the other's departure, I chose the alternative of blockading her outside; and here I and, when she may any night escape, under the shadow of the high land, and I not perceive, k, whereas she can always observe our position.

when she may any night escape, under the shadow of the high land, and I not perceive, it, whereas she can always observe our position open to seaward. The Sumter looks very well, and she is by no means in the disorganized condition in which she has been latterly represented. The consul informs me she has 120 men, and she has more officers than I have.

It is reported she has said she has long been hoping to meet with the Iroquo's; but this ship ought to knock her to pieces ir, ten minutes.

What I fear is that she will escape some night, as the bay is fifter a miles wide at its mouth, and it is impossible to blockade with a single ship. The inhibitants on shore are all in her favor; the only ones for us are the niggers, whe have some or ade notions that we are fighting in their crosse.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. TERMS CASH, IN ADVANCE.

Advertisements For every FOUR LINES, thirty two words, or less, one day, 50 cents; two days, 51 cents; three days, 51; six days, 51 TB. AB insections, inside, same price each day.

Marriages and Deaths, 25 cents for each four lines, inserted at the convenience of the office, \$4 for every 94 insertions. Advertisements received until 11 or feets.

P. M.

Governor, and requested him to order her out of his port, but he informed me that the generosi-ty of his master, the Emperor, had accorded belligerent rights to the couldern states, and also afforded them the hospitality of his perta, and invited me to partake of the same privi-

AFTER THE ENGAPE.

IROQUOIS, OFF ST. PIERRE, Tuesday, Nov. 0, 1861 — Here I have been for the last eight aya blockading the Sumter, which lies quietly ther wharf, surrounded by French sympathiat ber wharf, surrounded by French sympathizers. The Governer, officers of forts and vessels of war in the cay, although professing the
mest friendly relatices with me, are all in her
tavor. The Health efficers, as I am now out of
their waters, three miles being the limit of International law, regard me as a vessel subject to
an tanche, knowing my former practique in
their port. They have the better of the law,
i.e., French law, on their side, and they seem
the emined, for the rake of the Somter, to protilly it.

St. Thomas, Nov. 25 .- I have just arrived, nd, as you will probably see by the papers, b Sumter bas escaped, as I always thought she must do. Toronty Sumfers might get out of that part with only one vessel to blockarist. I fancy I shall be about they the papers, and I shall not blame them, for it does seem too bad that she should get out again. My head and eyes are were out with watching.

The Fort Warren Prisoners. A correspondent of the Cape Ann (Massachasetts) ADVERTISER states that the number of prisoners at Fort Warren is estimated at nearly

a thousand, and adds : "They are not allowed much range in the Fort; a space of thirty feet in breadth, in front of their quarters, is all they are allowed for a promenade ground. They are furnished with the same ratios as ourselves, and do their own cooking. Many of them are addicted at present with the mumps. They present a rather ladicrous appearance, from the variety of their contumes, more particularly the Hasterna victims, who seem to vie with each other in getting up fancy costumes. There is but one prisoner indees cot finement. I saw Ma on yesterday, the inst, as be weappromer ading the paver he looked rather dejected, and is evidently ill at ease in his new quarters. I have not seen Slidell yet, as he keeps rather close, not liking the temperature of our New Hegland air." "They are not allowed much range in the

#### The Western Pork Trade.

The Western Pork Trade.

The Western hog crop this year premises to be fully equal to the average of last year. A large proportion of this trade has hitherto gone South, but as that market is now closed, speculations are rife as to the destination of the large surplus that will remain after supplying the eastern demand. The crop for 1860 was distributed as follows:—

Breaking the Blockade Breaking the Blockade.

Capt. Chase, who came passenger from Havana in the schooner A. B. Terry, arrived Saturday morning, states: The schooner Break of ay, from New Orleans, arrived at Havana, Nev. 28, with a cargo of turpontine and resin, it ing the Confederate flag; and when the City of Baltimore (steamer) passed out with the American ensign flying at her mizzen peak, she ipped her eneign three times to the Confederate rag, and blew her whistle.

The officers of the Break of Day are:

Martin, Captain; Charles Mall, Supercargo; Archibald Fersyth, mate.

#### Miscellaneous.

EDWIN FORREST has made an engagement to play in Washington early in March.

Corron was sold in Providence on Tuesday last for 35 cents per pound, cash.

BOARDING PIKES for the United States Navy

are quite extensively manufactured in New lon, Ct. LETTERS from Beyrout mention the exist-ence of a dangerous fever there—almost as great a scourge as the cholers.

JAMES SPENCE, who figured in the Liverpeal indignation meeting, has recently written a book upon the "American Union," which is violently ecession in tone.

A sking taken from the person of a who tried to cross the Potomac a few days since, is at the State Department, and contains forty pounds of sewing silk quilted in it. This herring fisheries of England will prove an almost total failure this season. During the recent gales off the coast 200 boats lost their nets, being obliged to cut them loose or be cap-

THE steamer, the captain of which is reported to have saluted the rebel rag on the scheoner Break of Day, at Havana on the 28th ult., was the Baltimore, a regular packet steamer plying between Baltimore and Havana.

COMMISSIONERS have been appointed to apraise the value of houses belonging to Christian lestroyed at the time of the massacre at De-mascus. The owners will be fully recompensa-by the Turkish government.

COMMODORE Wilkes arrived in Washington

COMMODORE Wilkes arrived in Washington on Saturday and received a cordial reception. In the evening he was serenaded at his lodgings, and when he advanced to return thanks, the Mayor welcomed him in appropriate terms.

The bank Agnes which arrived on the 18th, at Baltimore, reports speaking the English brighter and Iroquois have had a severe engagement, and that one of them, she did not know which, had put into Martinique to repair damages.

While Colonel Mulligan was held a prisoner of war by General Price, in Missouri, they equently conversed with great candor upon at ers pertaining to the war. Among other things, Pice predicted that after next Christmas every battle in the Northwest will be fught North of the Ohio river.

Miss, GREENOUGH, a distinguished Secession cy, has been imprisoned for three months in

Mgs. Greenough, a distinguished Seccesion oy, has been imprisoned for three months in Washirgton, and during the whole of that time in a not been out, not seen for a short distance. One of the officers appointed to guard her, so yielded to her faccinations that he had to be removed to other dury.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin complains of the apathy of merchants of that city, in permitting New York to absorb an imperiant Western trade which formerly belonged to the Eastern States, without an effort to prevent it. It says tha fact is patent that Boston is lesing her import trade as well as her expert trade, for the reason that she is so niggardly in affording facilities for transportation.

The Washington Investigating Committee

THE Washington Investigating Committee have recently had their attention called to the case of a Fennsylvanian who contracted to furnish the trans-Potomac camps with firewood at \$4 a card. It is said he procures the whole supply from trees falled by Govarnment, which he pays 50 cents a cord for cutting. It is them transported to the camps by Govarnment wascons.

Osa thing that has been learned during the pregress of Gon. Dix's expedition is, that the relysis are badly in want of ammunition. In lieu of cannon balls, chunks of bar iron were ilieu of cannon balls, chunks of bar iron were put in bags for canister. At one battery a mixed collection was found, including cobbis stones, iron candlesticks, broken bits of ma-chinery, and a general museum of varieties, sewed up in canvas.

THE following letter was received in Albany on Saturday morning, by officer Kipp, from a deserter from an Albany regiment:

Pray House, Dec. 13th, 1861.

Officer Kipp, of the Dective Police: Der sir Funder stand you wish to Arrest me as a deserter I am here sick with the small pox if year want me come and get me.

ter I am here sick with the small pox it yes want me come and get me.
Yours respectfully. An Y 8 Volunteer.
The Rev. Dr. Mason, the venerable senior missionary of the Baptist Board, writes that shall endeavor to comply with your injunctasm not to run you into debt, but of the other, met. coming home, I am not quite so certain. My son has just gone down to Washington, I hear, with the 7th New York regiment; and if he falls I may come home to take his place, as I mee amurally would do were I on the spec.